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SHANGHAI	PENINSULAR	About 24th Jan.	Freight and Passenger.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	ARCADIA	Noon, 25th Jan.	See Special Advertisements.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, SINGAPORE, and YOKOHAMA	SCOTIA	About 26th Jan.	Freight and Passenger.
LONDON and ANTWERP	SUNDA	About 29th Jan.	Freight and Passenger.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, NUBIA, and YOKOHAMA	Capl. W. E. Hickey	About 2nd Febr.	Freight and Passenger.

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Hongkong, 18th January, 1906

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

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SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	On 23rd Jan., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 28th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	On 1st Febr., 4 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 1st Febr., 4 P.M.
MANILA ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, HOBART, LAUNCESTON, NEW ZEALAND, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, and PERTH	"CHINGTU"	On 1st Febr., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 4th Febr., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YOHOW"	On 6th Febr., 4 P.M.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIER, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	"ZIETEN"	Wedday, 24th Jan., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, and YOKOHAMA	"KLEIST"	About Wednesday 29th January.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	Thursday, 30th Jan., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA and KOBÉ	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	About Friday 7th February.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	Middle of Feb.

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Hongkong, 18th January, 1906.

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Hongkong, 21st January, 1906

T. ARIMA, Manager.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

WATERFALL COMPRESSION OF AIR—PUZZLES OF THE BRAIN—FIRES FROM LINDS—DIVING LIMITATIONS—DISH-WASHING SCIENCE—OUR ASTRONOMERS—PERFUME INTOXICATION—VASES OF QUARTZ—DECOLORATION BY CHARCOAL.

The system of compressing air by falling water, as installed in several places in the United States and Canada, is claimed to have an efficiency of 75 to 83 per cent. The water flows through a large horizontal pipe to a vertical one, at the upper end of which is the circular loop of an air pipe with a great number of fine holes in its lower side, and as the water drops past the ring innumerable air bubbles are drawn along and compressed. At the bottom the water turns suddenly and comes to rest in a reservoir, into which the air rises under pressure. The compressed air can be drawn off as desired, and when the reservoir is full any excess passes away automatically with the water, carried to the surface in an outflow pipe. The difference of a few feet in the level of the inflow and outflow pipes gives a rapid flow of water, while the amount of compression depends entirely on the depth of the hole.

The pineal gland and the pituitary body—neither weighing more than 5 or 6 grains—have long perplexed anatomists. The former—behind the middle ventricle of the brain—is now supposed to be the remnant of a third eye of our ancestors, and the rudimentary eye is distinct in some lizards, with the power of sight in two species. The pituitary body, just at the back of the mouth, has been lately proven to serve some important purpose. Its chief function is not yet clear, however, one authority supposing that it destroys toxins, another that it is a general nerve tonic, while M. de Cyon regards both pituitary body and pineal gland as regulators of blood pressure in the brain.

In South Africa, where thunderstorms are terrific lightning often strikes iron stoves, beds, and blue flames—sometimes firing buildings—are alleged to play about such outcrops two or three hours after a storm.

The practical limit of deep-sea diving, under the best conditions, is placed by Hill and Greenwood, of the London Hospital, at thirty-five to forty fathoms. A special study of eight years has shown these physiologists that the chief danger to the diver arises from the nitrogen absorbed by the blood and other body fluids, and that it is the absorbed nitrogen that produces the ill effects of rising too quickly. The breathlessness and oppression felt by the working diver are results of poisoning by carbonic acid instead of direct effects of the great pressure. With special airpumps and precautions, the experimenters descended thirty-five fathoms in a Scotch boat, and, rising very slowly, were none the worse for the experience, but the oxygen required for regular working at such depth is so great in amount that pneumonia and convulsions are commonly produced.

Even the prosaic washing of dishes has been a subject of scientific investigation. In the interests of the microbes-fearing mortal, Christian and Michael, Swiss bacteriologists have tested the effect on germs present of different methods of washing, such as (1) simply wiping glasses with a sterilized cloth, (2) rinsing with cold water and wiping with no particular care, and (3) thoroughly washing and rinsing in fresh water and carefully drying. They find that the partial washing or wiping so common in hotel restaurants and family kitchens leaves the germs practically untouched. Thorough washing, even in cold or lukewarm water with vigorous wiping may remove practically all bacteria and safety is the more absolute the nearer the water is to boiling. Dissolving two per cent. of carbonate of soda in the water makes sterilization still more thorough.

A new directory by the Royal Observatory of Belgium shows that there are 1553 astronomers and somewhat over 550 observatories in the world. Of the observatories, more than 100 are in the British Isles, with nearly as many in the United States, the number in other countries being much smaller.

Little attention has been paid to the physiological effects of odors, and a German physician enters a new field in his work confirming a popular belief that strong perfumes have an intoxicating and numbing action. His experiments were made by placing frogs under glass bells with sponges saturated with the essences. As in chloroform poisoning, a brief excitement is followed by partial or complete paralysis, and the many odors tried seemed to differ only in rapidity of action. Musk was one of the slowest, camphor, peppermint, lavender and cloves were slow, while aldehydes, turpentine, elder flower, ylang-ylang, asafetida, carbon disulphide, mustard and nicotine were rapid and energetic. Instantaneous action was noted in some cases. Jumping about a moment or two in a lively way, the frog would yawn soon stop, close his eyes and rub his nose, while breathing and heart action became slow and he freely perspired. Continued a little longer, the odor caused convulsions, rolling of the eyes, and gradual stoppage of the heart.

A novel French electric furnace is in the form of a mold, and is designed for making cast or other vessels of pure silica. Within the furnace is placed a strip of carbon—pierced with air-holes—that can be made, white-hot by a strong electric current. The furnace is filled with sand, and by gradually heating the carbon a layer of the grains is freed from the loose sand. Further heating completely vitrifies the molten layer, which is blown out by an air current against the side of the furnace or mold. The objects, which are made grayish by innumerable air bubbles, have great resistance to sudden changes of temperature.

Why animal charcoal removes the color from colored liquids while wood charcoal has no effect has not been understood. A European chemist now finds that the action of the former is due to the presence of 5 to 7 per cent. of nitrogen.

HUSTLING THAT WASTES TIME.

LONDON BUSINESS MAN ON AMERICAN METHOD.

"I have been in business twenty-nine years, and can safely say that if we tried to run the great stores in London on the same lines as they do in America we should very soon have to shut up shop."

This is the reply of Mr. A. W. Gamage, head of the great Holborn firm of A. W. Gamage, Limited, to the obnoxious description of London business men as "clock-watchers" applied by Mr. James H. Collins in the Philadelphia "Saturday Evening Post."

"Of course, there are 'clock-watchers' in every country," said Mr. Gamage to an "Express" representative, "but there are just as many in America as there are in England. Though 'clock-watching' is not a punishable offence in itself, the 'clock-watcher' soon becomes a marked man, and the opportunity for the employer to mark his disapproval will arise sooner or later."

"Much of what the American calls hustle is useless machine work, or, in other words, 'red tape.' There is no confidence between master and man in America like there is in this country. In the great American businesses all sorts of methods are in force to place checks on the staff for the protection of the employer. The general result is that things are done much more quickly in London than in America."

"Then, nothing like the same courtesy is shown to customers by American business men. Once I went to a shop in one of the best streets in New York with a friend who wished to have his boots stretched. The assistant undid the heels, and then standing up remarked coolly: 'Take them off.'"

"That is typical of the conditions which prevail right through the business world in America. Everywhere the feeling prevails that 'Jack is as good as his master.'"

"On the whole, we have nothing to learn in the way of hustling from America. There is this difference, however, in the business methods of the two countries. The English method aims at building for the future; the American method aims at getting rich quickly, regardless of consequences."

Dr. Arthur Shrewsbury, the well-known industrial expert, is very scathing in his recently published book, "Industrial Efficiency." He calls it "whittling."

"Latent whittling is visible all through the hurry, he says. 'When a man waits for the elevator to take him up or down a short flight of stairs he is whittling. When he comes down in the morning in dirty boots and sits on a chair for ten minutes to have them cleaned on his feet he is whittling. When he gives up his baggage checks and waits for the man to get it out he is whittling.'"

"These are national practices and evidences of national smartness, but they are intelligible from dawdling to any of a quick and energetic habit of body. They are a waste of time."

"Quickness in the States is of the machine and of the mind, not of the person. The cars and the elevators hurry, the people do not. They contentedly wait for either twice as long, as it would take to cover the distance on foot."

Mr. Collins attacked the London typist as "a glib, inefficient creature compared with a 'solid' Yankee girl," who evidently aroused considerable resentment. The following letter, which reached the "Express" last night, gives the London typist's view of the matter:—

To the Editor of the "Express":—
Sir—Mr. Collins claims that American typists are so much smarter than London typists because they are actually capable of bringing to their employer's wife that he is bringing some one home to dinner, and also of "phoning" the chauffeur to be at the door at five thirty.

Well, those are clever things to do. We said, inefficient London creatures could never attempt them.

We are typists. House servants do the things Mr. Collins refers to.

LADY TYPIST.

MARK TWAIN AND MR. CAENEGLIE.

Mark Twain did not know how nearly he "put his foot in it" when at the English dinner in New York, he challenged Mr. Carnegie, as the patron of the spelling reform, himself to spell "Tyro-Dactyl." He must have forgotten for the moment (says the "Danfermine Journal") that Mr. Carnegie was a Danfermine boy, and that some Danfermine boys about the time he was at school exercised daily in the solution of Virgilian verse, and became as familiar with "tyro, dactyl; tu patu, dactyl; le reou, dactyl; bous sub, sponde; tegmina, dactyl; fagi," as at least the Shorter Catechism, if not the A B C itself. The words from the opening line of Virgil's first Eclogue: "Tyro, dactyl; tu patu, dactyl; le reou, dactyl; bous sub, sponde; tegmina, dactyl; fagi," translated: "Tyro, the shepherd, his flock, the shepherds, the oxen, the sheep, the flocks."

Tyrrus, the use of its application to shepherd minstrel in Greek, idylls and Virgil's introductory Eclogue, has been identified in English literature with music loving shepherds, and also with the authors of pastoral poetry. Thus Spenser bestows the title on Chaucer in his "Shepherd's Calendar," and Cowper in his "The Winter Evening," writes:—
"Hence and their fests."

Fatigue me, never weary of the pipe Of Tyrrus, assembling as he sang. The rustic throng beneath his favourite beech." Mr. Johnstone, of the Free Abbey, Acad-my was wont to pause in his severer classical mental drill to illustrate the Virgilian assonances in the distinctive Scotch literature, as in works of James Logg, the Edinburgh "bard," and more especially, Allan Ramsay's "Glen Shepherd." Mr. Martin, Mr. Carnegie's Danfermine pedagogue, also taught Latin; and a story is told of how one of his pupils just beginning the study of the Humanities, was so abrogated and put to silence by a trick somewhat similar in mischievous spirit to that which Mark Twain played upon the patron of spelling reform.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAV. CO. LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"WOSANG"	Thursday, 23rd Jan., Noon.
MANILA	"WONGSANG"	Friday, 24th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	Friday, 24th Jan., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE & SOERABAYA	"ONSANG"	Saturday, 25th Jan., Noon.
SINGAPORE & CHEFOO	"CHONGSHING"	Saturday, 25th Jan., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOKSANG"	Tuesday, 28th Jan., 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Friday, 31st Jan., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 31st Jan., 4 P.M.

FOR THE MANILA CARNIVAL.

A Special reduced fare of \$50 for Return Passengers will be issued for our sailings to Manila of the 24th and 31st instant, available for 30 days from date of issue. Passengers taking out these tickets are exempt from the Head Tax.

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze, Port, Chefoo, and Tientsin, via Chingwanan.

‡ For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1906.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

THOS. COOK & SON,

ESTABLISHED 1841.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

TICKETS ISSUED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BAGGAGE COLLECTED, SHIPPED AND FORWARDED AT LOWEST RATES.

FOREIGN MONIES EXCHANGED.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED.

Full information on Application.

Head Office for the Far East:—

16, DES VOEUX ROAD,

HONGKONG.

Japan Office:—

14, WATER STREET,

YOKOHAMA.

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PUBLICATIONS.

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE OF THE FAR EAST	Small Edition 6.00
CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY: A Social and Political Novel, by C. J. Halcombe	3.50
THE JUBILEE OF HONGKONG, being an Historical Sketch to which is added an Account of the Celebrations in 1891	1.00
THE HONGKONG TYPHOON, Sept. 18th, Illustrated Account	0.50
TEMPORARY MINING REGULATIONS IN CHINA	0.50
REGULATIONS FOR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA	0.50
HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Published Annually	4.00
MOUNTINGS OF NAVAL GUNS and their Subsequent Use with the Lady Emily Keli Column	1.00
WARLIKE EXPLOITS OF THE MERCHANT NAVY, by J. E. Featherstonhaugh	1.00
POLITICAL OBSTACLES TO MISERIAL SUCCESS IN CHINA	0.25
TRADE MARK REGULATIONS IN CHINA	0.25

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

AUSTRIAN.	Colorado, armoured cruiser, 13,880 tons, Captain S. H. Stanton, C.R. 1891.
CONCORD, gunboat, 1710 tons, Commander J. H. Sears, Shanghai.	
Dale, destroyer, 420 tons, Ens. G. V. Stewart, Cavite.	
Disaster, destroyer, 420 tons, Ens. O. W. Nimble, Cavite.	
Denver, cruiser, 3200 tons, Commander W. B. Caperton, Cavite.	
Galveston, cruiser, 3200 tons, Commander B. W. Hodges, Cavite.	
Helena, gunboat, 1892 tons, Commander R. M. Hughes, Yangtze.	

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DERWENT, British str., 1562, J. Jenkins, 21st Jan.—Saigon 17th Jan, Edo—Chongqing, 21st Jan, General—Oake Shosen Kaisha.

HILARY, German str., 1850, H. Ucker, 22nd Jan.—Hamburg 18th Jan, General—Melchers & Co.

JOHN MARU, Japanese str., 702, H. S. Smith, 22nd Jan.—Tamsui via Amoy and Swatow 21st Jan, General—Oake Shosen Kaisha.

KIUKIANG, British str., 22nd Jan.—Canton.

MANDARIN MARU, Japanese str., 4551, Peter Hallstrom, 22nd Jan.—Kuchinotsu 17th Jan, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

PRINCE OF WALES, German str., 1297, D. Belmer, 22nd Jan.—Danzig Jan 11th, via Swatow, 18th Jan, General—Butterfield & Swire.

SIAM, Danish str., 2140, Cortson, 22nd Jan.—Mojl 17th Jan, General—Melchers & Co.

TAISHUN, Chinese str., 1216, R. Stephen, 22nd Jan.—Shanghai 19th Jan, General—Chongqing.

WOBANG, British str., 22nd Jan.—Canton.

YOKOHAMA MARU, Japanese str., 4168, K. Sato, 22nd Jan.—Mojl 17th Jan, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

OLDBARONOS.

At the Harbour Master's Office.

22nd Jan.

Heliopolis, British str., for Durban.

Siam, Danish str., for Singapore.

Taishun, Chinese str., for Canton.

DEPARTURES.

CATHERINE ANNA, British str., for Singapore.

CHONGCHING, German str., for Swatow.

FUKUSHU MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.

GUENALLOCH, British str., for Amoy.

HAKATA MARU, Japanese str., for Singapore.

HILARY, German str., for Swatow.

HOLSTEN, German str., for Hainan.

KIUKIANG, Chinese str., for Chongqing.

KUMANO MARU, Japanese str., for Nagasaki.

LUGOW, British str., for Canton.

MAIZE, French str., for Shanghai.

NAGAN, Norwegian str., for Saigon.

PRINCE OF WALES, British str., for Saigon.

WAKAMATSU MARU, Japanese str., for Moji.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German str. Hilary reports: Fine weather light N.E. monsoon.

The German str. Pilsnater reports: From Bangkok and Kohabong to Swatow, fine cloudy weather, moderate wind and sea; North of Pilsnater Island, smooth sea and light wind.

The British str. Derwent reports: Light wind, fine weather and smooth sea, to within 20 miles of Gap Rock; thence to port fresh breeze and overcast misty weather.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

January 22nd.

ABERDEEN DOCKS.—Neil Melcher, Hercules, Persia, Germania, Hainan, Hainan, U.A. Amoy, Siberia, Protector, Prim Waldemar, Samson.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.—Hainan, Chichi, Singan.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

PLYMOUTH AND LONDON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING, LONDON, BATAVIA, PENANG, GUEP, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ARCADIA."

Captain A. L. Valentini, carrying H. Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for Bombay & on SATURDAY the 26th January, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above port in connection with the Company's "VICTORIA," 7300 tons, from Colombo passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be shipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London other cargo for London & Amoy will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "ORIENTAL," due in London on 7th March, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to:

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendant.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1908.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

For SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Calling at Timor, Port Darwin, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE."

Captain Helms will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at Noon. This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout, with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1908.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong, CALLAO AND IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN PORTS (Karatsu, Kobe and Yokohama.)

With Liberty to call at Honolulu and Salina Cruz.

Steamers Tons

"KASATO MARU" 6,100 Sometime in March 1908.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast Ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

K. MATSUDA, Manager, York Building.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1907.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into F or Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest to Green Island are marked "k" nearest Hongkong "h" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m" and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "L" together with the number denoting the section.

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's 2 From Harbour Master's to Black Pier. 3 From Black Pier to Naval Yard. 4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	FLAG & REG.	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & C. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	ARCADIA	Brit. str.	—	A. L. Valentini	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	SUNDA	Brit. str.	—	G. M. Montford, R.N.A.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 29th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	FLORINDE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 25th inst.
MAHRELL, FLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG, &c.	HABSBURG	Ger. str.	k.w.	Seller	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 25th inst.
MAHRELL, FLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG, &c.	YARBA	Fr. str.	—	—	—	On 25th inst.
MAHRELL, FLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG, &c.	RHENANIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	W. Hoff	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 25th inst.
ROTTERDAM, BREMEN & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	C. FRED. LAEISZ	Ger. str.	—	Wagner	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 25th inst.
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	VANDALIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Vahsel	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 25th inst.
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Habel	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 25th inst.
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BRASILIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Hase	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 25th inst.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGERIA, GIBRALTAR &c.	ZIETEN	Ger. str.	—	F. Proesch	MELCHERS & Co.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	SHIMODA	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 25th inst.
BALTIMORE & NEW YORK	JESSE	Am. str.	—	Thompson	ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.	About 25th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	MONTAGLE	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 25th inst., at 4 p.m.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	KUMERIC	Am. str.	—	Cowley	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst.
CALLAO AND IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN PORTS, &c.	KASATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	D. Mori	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	Sometime in March.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TIMOR, PORT DARWIN &c.	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	—	P. T. Helms	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	PRINCE WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	W. von Sanden	MELCHERS & Co.	On 30th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHINGTU	Ger. str.	1 m.	W. B. Brown	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st Feb., at 4 p.m.
KOBE, YOKKAICHI & MOJI	KUMAMOTO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	H. CRIZ & Co.	About 23rd inst.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	PRINCE SIGISMUND	Ger. str.	—	D. Lens	MELCHERS & Co.	About 7th February.
JAPAN	TUINWONG	Brit. str.	—	Jurmanke	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI & CHEFOO	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	—	F. Wheeler	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	WOBANG	Brit. str.	—	A. A. Campbell	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	WOBANG	Brit. str.	—	H. G. Walther	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	KIUKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. A. Wall	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	PENINSULAR	Brit. str.	—	W. B. Palmer, R.N.A.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 24th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	RHENANIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	W. Hoff	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 25th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHOTANG	Brit. str.	—	Sandback	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SOCOTRA	Brit. str.	—	W. R. Hickory	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 29th inst.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KLEIST	Ger. str.	—	Rud. Meyer	MELCHERS & Co.	About 29th inst.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CATHAY	Ger. str.	—	L. D. Northcombe	MELCHERS & Co.	On 13th February.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHACHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. J. Fox	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st Feb., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NUBIA	Brit. str.	—	F. J. Fox	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 2nd February.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YOCOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. Northcombe	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th Feb., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	AMERICA	Ger. str.	k.w.	H. S. Smith	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 25th inst.
TAKAO, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	JOHN MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. S. Roach	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 9 a.m.
TAKAO, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HAKATA	Brit. str.	2 h.	F. Roach	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst., at 10 a.m.
TAKAO, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUKENANG	Brit. str.	—	Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & POCHOW	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	S. J. Payne	SHAW, TOMES & Co.	On 25th inst.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	A. Somerville	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 31st inst., at 4 p.m.
MANILA	TEAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	R. Almond	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst., at 4 p.m.
MANILA	RUBI	Brit. str.	2 m.	A. W. Outerbridge	SHAW, TOMES & Co.	On 1st February.
MANILA	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.	M. Mathias	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th Feb., at 4 p.m.
CERU & ILOILO	KAITONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. H. Pennfather	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 p.m.
CERU & ILOILO	SUKOTANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. Sombl	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st Feb., at 4 p.m.
KUDAT & SANPAKAN	HOBBEO	Ger. str.	—	Rose Core	MELCHERS & Co.	Middle of February.
SINGAPORE & SOURABAYA	ONANG	Brit. str.	—	W. B. Sawyer	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst., at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOONGANG	Brit. str.	—	E. J. Bull	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst., at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUNANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 31st inst., at 8 p.m.
JAVA PORTS	TIBODAS	Dut. str.	—	Zwart	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
ZAFIRO	2540	Fraser	Manila	On 25th January, 1908
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 1st February, 1908

For Freight or Passage apply to:

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong, 21st January, 1908

HONGKONG-NEW YORK-BOSTON.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)

For freight and further information apply to:

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1908

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY-SPEED-PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF OVER 11 days Across the Pacific is the "EMPERESS LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days Ocean Travel.

11 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER.

18 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"MONTEAGLE"	6,188	WEDNESDAY, 29th Jan. ... 22nd Feb.	
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, 13th Feb. ... 2nd March	
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 12th March ... 30th April	
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 9th April ... 25th May	
"MONTEAGLE"	6,188	WEDNESDAY, 22nd April ... 18th May	
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, 7th May ... 25th May	

"EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Co.'s NEW PALATIAL "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 24 days from YOKOHAMA and 28 days from HONGKONG.

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FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

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* HOHENSTAUFEN ... 22nd Feb. 1908.

HOMEWARD.

FOR THE STRAITS, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, & HAMBURG.

* HABSBURG ... 29th Jan. 1908.

* RHENANIA ... 30th Feb. 1908.

* HOHENSTAUFEN ... 29th March, 1908.

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* AMBRIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 25th Jan.

* RHENANIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 25th Jan.

* SLAVONIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 27th Jan.

* BRASILIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 2nd Feb.

* SAMBIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 15th Feb.

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* C. FRED. LAEISZ ... ROTTERDAM, BREMEN & HAMBURG ... 5th Feb.

* SAXONIA ... HAVRE & HAMBURG ... 14th Feb.

* RHENANIA ... MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG ... 26th Feb.

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QUEEN'S COLLEGE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

There was a large attendance at the annual distribution of prizes held at Queen's College yesterday, and presided over by His Excellency the Governor. There were with His Excellency and Lady Lugard on the platform of the College Hall His Lordship the Bishop of Victoria, Commodore and Mrs. Stokes, Mr. A. J. Breckenbury, Mr. Romano, Consul-General for Portugal, Commander Lauder, Dr. Amos P. Wilder, Consul-General for the United States, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Inspector of Schools, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Captain Mitchell-Taylor, A.D.C., Captain Fleming, extra A.D.C. and a number of ladies, while among others in the body of the hall were the Ven. Archdeacon Banister, Rev. C. H. Hickling, Rev. F. T. Johnson, Rev. and Mrs. Pearson, Rev. Bro. Sylvester, Mr. G. P. Piercy, Mr. H. K. Holme, Mr. and Mrs. Shotton Hooper and Mr. Ho Hom-tong.

Dr. Bateson Wright read the annual report, extracts from which are as follows:

During the year 1907, 645 boys applied for admission, of whom 396 secured seats. On the other hand 347 boys left in the course of the year. The total roll for the year was 1401.

The total gross expenditure was \$60,955, or \$4,863 more than in 1906, the increase being due to the 2-rate for Exchange Compensation ordered by the Secretary of State. The public paid one half of the year's expenses of the college, and the cost of each boy to the public was \$30.82. The statistics in this paragraph merely show a reversion to the conditions of 1905. The following changes on the Staff took place during the year. April 1, Mr. Lai Pui-yun appointed Artillery Pilot Teacher; April 30, Tsang Kun-wa, clerk, resigned; May 1, Mr. Wong Wai-shun appointed Clerk; May 4, Mr. R. E. O. Bird, Senior Assistant Master, went on leave; September 2, Mr. B. Tanner returned from leave. The drainage of the entire premises has been relaid, and a new Masters' latrine provided. The roofs of two class-rooms have been repaired, and the cubic content of the rooms considerably increased by the exposure of the rafters. It does not appear possible for the Public Works Department to effect alterations of such magnitude in our short vacation (one month each, in February and August). The consequent dislocation of school work is considerable, as we have no spare room into which to transfer the disturbed class. We are obliged to use the Grand Entrance Lobby, which is entirely unsuited for educational purposes. In the case of classes of 60 boys, some two dozen have to be distributed among other sections which are thereby overcrowded. On the 13th of September a panic occurred in the east wing of the college, two or three hundred boys rushing downstairs, on account of a cry in the streets that Queen's College was falling. The origin of the scare was simple enough. A piece of plaster fell from the ceiling in a class room, whereupon all the boys in that room bolted. The wind blew the dust into the adjoining room, where the boys mistaking it for smoke shouted "Fire!" and ran. The people in the street added to the excitement. In five minutes order was restored and work resumed. It was discovered, however, that one boy in alarm for his own safety had jumped over the verandah, a distance of 25 feet. He was conveyed to hospital and returned to school a month later. To prevent the recurrence of such a panic, all plaster ceilings in class-rooms and verandahs should be removed. This is the more necessary when we remember that these ceilings have been in situ fully twenty years and in many places are covered with patches. The health of the college has been very good. The chief causes of absence from sickness were Beri-beri, from which Chinese appear to recover with astonishing ease, and scabies, which often necessitates an absence of two or three months from school. Dr. Jordan and Dr. Grone were appointed by the Government to report on the condition of the eyes of the pupils of the college, and they discovered a very large proportion of the boys suffering from Trachoma in various stages. I am pleased to be able to report a very marked improvement in the success of our candidates at the Oxford Local Examinations, which were held last July for the twentieth time at this Centre. The occasion was signalled by Mok Kai-took's taking Third Class Junior Honours. This is the first time that a Queen's College boy has obtained Honours. This year I am happy to say that all our Junior, 100 p.p. in Algebra, 80 p.p. in Geometry, and 50 p.p. in Mensuration, and also 4 out of 5 or 80 p.p. in Trigonometry. All the "Preliminary" took Higher Arithmetic and Algebra, passing 100 p.p. in Arithmetic, 78 in Algebra and 56 in Higher Arithmetic. The mark Good, next to Distinction, was awarded 19 instead of 11 times as last year. Senior, 1 in Scripture, Junior, 3 in Arithmetic, 1 in Scripture, 1 in Algebra, 2 in Geometry and 2 in Mensuration; Preliminary, 4 in Arithmetic, 2 in Geometry and 1 in Freehand Drawing. I have not the slightest hesitation in assessing the work of 1907 as excellent. When I arrived in the Colony, 22nd of January 1882, I immediately proceeded to hold the annual examination of the Central School, 367 boys, 1875 papers. This year I have examined 1044 boys and personally examined 8,888 papers. The fact that I mark all the papers myself is not in any sense whatever a reflection on my staff, whose ability to hold examinations carefully is amply attested twice a year at the mid-term examinations. I am actuated by the very simple and to me excellent reason, the maintenance of one standard in appraising the excellence and intelligence of the answers throughout this large college. It is not because I lay claim to any foolish claim to omniscience or to infallibility but because I believe the gain to the whole college is incalculable, and the loss to the individual (in the event of a slip) infinitesimal. A

very good illustration of the wide divergence of views in assessing the same paper is afforded by the Table of Marks awarded by six masters (including myself) on the subject of Composition in the First Class. We none of us know the writer of a paper, there is nothing but an index number provided for the occasion. The five P. T. and all the boys in both sections of the Class are thrown into hopeless disorder, a key being kept by the Head Master. The marks awarded to one paper were 52, 70, 90, 90, 50, 63 and to another 70, 83, 86, 85, 64, 6. We have a most excellent English staff. What is needed is for each master to specialise in some distinct branch. When I approached them by circular for the expression of their views in this direction, they showed a remarkable unanimity in their desire to specialise on Natural Science; but as the Governing body is opposed to the introduction of Elementary Science into the curriculum, it behoves the English masters to seek other channels for the vent of their energies. Mr. Grant has for years been practically a Professor of Mathematics in Class I, also taking the subject of Book-keeping in Class II. I propose next month to make Mr. Crook Quasi-Professor of Geography, a subject in which he has distinguished himself. The great need of the college is a man who will so devote himself to the subjects of English Grammar and Composition as to be an authority on these important subjects. Since the death of Mr. Falconer (Second master) twenty years ago, we have had no master prominent for ability in this direction, and the want of such a man is urgently felt in a college teaching the English language to students nearly all Chinese. As regards the Chinese staff, we may also congratulate the public on services faithfully and energetically performed. Of the eleven Chinese assistants, the four at the head of the list may without hesitation be at once classified as excellent, and there are two or three promising young masters below them. In the Vernacular School 707 boys were examined and 641 or 91 per cent. passed. 308 or 43 p.p. of the Vernacular School are now in the highest class, class 5. As only 6 dozen newly admitted boys are fit for this class it is evident that great credit is due to the Vernacular masters for the high standard to which they have raised the native school in three years. The Reading and Cricket Clubs flourish. Gymnastic instruction under Bombardier Wade, R.G.A., is very successful. Small squads of 17, making a total of 85. Our Football team has distinguished itself this year by winning the Hongkong Schools Football League Shield, and playing a well-contested game with the "Empress of India" Football team, winner of the "Empress" Competition Cup. Visits interchanged between the Queen's College and Christian College (Canton) Football teams are a distinctly new departure, as there is no precedent on record of a Chinese Football team leaving the mainland to play upon foreign shores. Queen's College was too strong for them, but it is hoped that better matches may take place in the future. During the year 1907, 93 boys from Queen's College obtained distinctions; 9 in the Hongkong Government Service, 25 in local firms, 8 under the Chinese Government and 51 in various parts of the Far East. The above figures represent only those boys whose careers on leaving school are known to us. Many boys are employed in Government and other offices without our knowledge, and it is impossible to say how many of the 89 boys who did not return after vacations last year and were marked "left," are so employed. I have once again to express our most fervent sense of gratitude for the generosity of the public in supplementing the Government Grant of \$300 for Prizes. Queen's College is hindered in an ambitious upward course by the following considerations: It is a day-school so that all attempts to teach English conversation are necessarily confined to school-hours and no supervision can be given to preparation of work. Again, fully one-third of the boys change annually, and this has always been the case from time immemorial; 400 boys leaving and 400 new boys being admitted each year is a very serious obstacle in the way of obtaining a large efficient Upper School. In this connection it must be observed that there is no external system for feeding the Upper School of Queen's College such as exists in England for the half-dozen boys from the Government District Schools are lost sight of when the number of seats available (400) is borne in mind. I must confess my sense of shame when year after year I observe the number of heads of colleges and schools who attend the Queen's College prize distribution, and I am sorry to say that I attend theirs very occasionally. I hope they will accept my explanation that up to the prize day I am without exaggeration tied to my office. Sir, I have now the honour to thank and welcome your Excellency and Lady Lugard on this occasion.

His Excellency, before distributing the prizes, said—Ladies and gentlemen, Dr. Bateson Wright, My Lord Bishop: I think that the Colony of Hongkong can have justly proud of maintaining such a school as this—the largest Anglo-Chinese school in the British Empire, and I should think probably the largest public school that we have in the whole Empire. Lately, the day before yesterday, when distributing the prizes at the Ellis Kadoorie school I told them that they were now almost acquiring the status of a public school, and I endeavoured to impress upon them the duties and dignity and importance of that position. You, Sir, and your staff, and the boys of Queen's College which has now existed for forty years, are familiar with what is meant by a public school, and with what is meant by that impenetrable term "public school form," and I need only ask you to endeavour to maintain in the face of all competition with all other schools your premier place as the great public school of Hongkong (applause). I believe myself in inter-school competition, and I hope that you will maintain and increase the

number of competitions in sport and in work with the other big schools in this Colony—St. Joseph's, St. Stephen's, the Ellis Kadoorie, Diocesan Boys' and others. There were two reports published during the year on Queen's College; one is a report of the body of independent examiners; and the other is the report which we have just heard read by the headmaster. The report of the independent examiners I can only describe as moderately satisfactory. In English, both colloquial and written, and also in transcription from English to Chinese and from Chinese to English, the results are good. They are also described as good in mathematics, but in geography and history the results are not good, and in hygiene they are only fair. The headmaster's report, however, takes a higher and a wider view of the school than the mere examination which is conducted by the independent board of examiners, and I think we may regard the headmaster's report as eminently satisfactory (applause). The average attendance is lower than it was last year, but I think he has given very satisfactory reasons why the attendance has fallen. Roughly speaking Queen's College numbers 1400, with an average attendance of 1000. It may be a little above or a little below in one year or another, but that chiefly depends upon the number that has happened to leave the higher forms in the preceding year. In the headmaster's examination the number of passes shows a great improvement on that of last year. Last year only 82 passed, and this year there were 94. I agree most heartily with what Dr. Bateson Wright said about the great value of having an examination of the whole school conducted by one person. I think by that means uniformity of awarding marks to all the different classes, standards and sections in the school is secured, and also I think that Dr. Bateson Wright's long residence here has secured to us another benefit; that is, we have the same examiner from year to year, so that we have considerable reliability in statistics of one year as compared with the statistics of another. I am glad to be able to congratulate the school upon the great success in the Oxford Local Examinations which show a great progress compared with last year. This year one of your boys, Mok Kai-took, succeeded in gaining honours in the junior division of the Oxford Local Examination for the first time in the history of Queen's College, and I think I may say that with one exception it was the first time honours have been taken by any Chinese in the Oxford Local Examination in Hongkong. That exception was in 1906 by St. Stephen's College. The members who have been awarded the mark good are 19 as against 11 last year, but still I think that a considerable effort is wanted in this direction, for I observed that although we have this year a large number of marks given there is only one who has passed in the senior division as against four last year and six the year before. The headmaster speaking generally of the work of the school said that it was excellent, and especially praises the work in mathematics. My predecessor speaking here last year laid great emphasis on the study of mathematics as being so useful to any young man who wished to adopt the profession of engineer, and he pointed out how much China wants engineers for the large number of railways she has undertaken. In sports you have achieved success by winning the football challenge shield and by defeating the runners up of the "Empress of India" competition cup. I hope to see, as I said before, that you will maintain your prominence among other schools in sports as well as in work. The Government District Schools of Wanai, Saiyungpua and Yamatishow a very remarkable increase in their numbers, and this I hope will mean that there will be more competition for entrance examinations, and consequently the standard throughout. I notice you had this year 627 applicants for 396 vacancies. I will say one word about the evening continuation classes. They are not exactly a portion of this school, but they were instituted in order to enable boys of Queen's College and other schools to continue their studies after they had left school. They were begun last year as an experiment at a cost of \$4300. I have given considerable attention and thought as to how they can be placed on a stable and satisfactory basis, and the Legislative Council has agreed this year to spend a sum of \$8050 upon these classes which we shall in future call The Technical Institute of Hongkong (applause). And I hope the Technical Institute will establish its right to be recognised as a great educational agency here to enable boys to prosecute their studies in technical work and more advanced grades, so that they may gain professions in China, Hongkong and elsewhere. The headmaster made but brief reference to the number of boys who leave the College to take up appointments in the Government or in the Chinese Government, or in mercantile and professional houses here and abroad. Last year the number was 147, of this year it is 93, and I thought, Sir, I detected a note of regret in your remark that so large a number went away. I am thoroughly sympathetic with it because it means a loss of promising pupils and a decrease in the number for the annual examinations. But, Sir, I think it should be the boast and pride of Queen's College that it sends forth into the world to assist in the administration and to assist in guiding the destinies of China young men who have been trained in this College (applause). If they have rightly understood the teaching of history, and if their horizon has been enlarged by the teaching of geography, I think we may confidently believe they will exert a beneficial influence on the future destinies of this country. In any case they have learned hard work, the idea of fair play, the idea of straight speaking and straight dealing, and I think here is no greater benefit we can confer upon them than by sending forward to help her imper work

young men trained on these lines (applause). A few days ago I paid a ceremonial visit to the Viceroy of Canton, and I was delighted to find that one of his principal officials, who interpreted between himself and me, boasted that he was an old Queen's boy, and an old Queen's master. If I were asked, ladies and gentlemen, what is the justification of the British Empire, and on what grounds we have to be proud of its expansion, I should say that the British Empire will be justified in the voice of posterity and by the arbitrament of history because it has ameliorated the conditions of the subject races under its control; because it has taught them self-control and has provided education; because it has taught them self-respect; because it has taught them the value and benefit of individual liberty which an old writer says, I think, the reign of Queen Elizabeth described as British freeds liberty, which is the birthright of the British people; and because it has induced a higher standard of comfort and of cleanliness. It is because I am convinced that these things are more effectively taught under British guidance than under the guidance of any other nation that I myself believe in the expansion of the British Empire, and so far as has been in my power I have endeavoured to assist in that expansion (applause). The majority of our fellow subjects here, ladies and gentlemen, are Chinese, and it is by the means of schools such as this that these principles are engrained into the people. Here in Hongkong we exercise an even more liberal spirit. We don't insist that our scholars shall be British subjects, or even that they shall be permanent residents in this Colony. We are content to see Chinese young men from the great Empire of China and learn here those principles to which I have alluded. We are content to see them go back to China, and I think that we ourselves receive as much benefit as we give by the better understanding that is thus promoted between the Chinese and ourselves (applause). We cast out bread upon the waters, and we are satisfied that it will carry nutrition into unimpaired regions. Half the cost of every pupil in the school is borne by the public revenue. Each individual in this Colony who pays towards the public revenue may justly feel proud of his share in this work. I will say only one more word, in order to crystallise the purport of the remarks I have made, and to emphasise their meaning. To you, Sir, and your staff I would say that you should not be behind the Japanese or any other nation in teaching patriotism to the boys—the British subjects under your charge. And you should endeavour to teach too, all the principles upon which I have laid stress. To you, boys, I would say that you should not only endeavour to beat the boys of other schools both in sports and in work, but you should endeavour to remember the standard which is expected of a Queen's College boy—the standard of life and the standard of behaviour. To you ladies and gentlemen, I would say that you should remember that you are active partners in this work which has built up the British Empire; that you are not only educating the children of Hongkong, but that you are contributing to the diffusion of knowledge beyond our frontier. If at times you feel inclined to grumble at the calls made on your purse for the public revenue of the Colony, bear in mind that no appreciable part of it is devoted to education. I hope myself some day to see Hongkong become the centre of Western learning in the Far East. I hope to see it become the university at which students of China may come and take their degrees in western learning. And although these ambitions extend to the far future, during the time I am in Hongkong I shall do my utmost to further them. Dr. Bateson Wright, I wish you and your staff a well earned holiday, and I wish you, boys, a pleasant holiday and a happy new year (applause).

His Excellency then distributed the prizes after which Dr. Bateson Wright thanked him very much for his kind address and hoped both boys and masters would profit by the good advice bestowed upon them. The speaker was gratified to find that His Excellency was of opinion that the education of Chinese from the Empire of China was a legitimate part of the work of Queen's College, because some were of opinion that it was not. The proceedings ended with cheers for the Governor and Lady Lugard, for the visitors and for the headmaster.

JAPAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

January, 1908.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

What promises to be one of the most interesting sessions of parliament ever held in the history of the Japanese Diet will begin within a fortnight. The chief question before the House is the Government's financial policy, which as it stands proposes an increase of taxes and the curtailment of many national works, including also military expenditure. At the present moment Japan presents the aspect of an enterprising young man of business whose enterprise has gone beyond the bounds of his financial capabilities and who has difficulty in securing fresh capital from outside. This need of capital here is universally acknowledged, the opportunities of such capital are good, but the conditions for obtaining it abroad are unfavourable and for various reasons foreign investors do not come forward so readily as was at one time hoped by Japanese commercial circles.

THE LAW AND ITS ADMINISTRATION.

It is refreshing an old topic to dwell upon the disadvantages the foreign commercial man and investor labour under in Japan. Still, the

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day is approaching when the whole subject will receive thorough attention. That it has of done so already is due (1) to the old conservative spirit, and (2) to the almost utter lack of what is called "public spirit" among the Japanese. This should be seen at its best among the people's representatives in parliament, but their condition is flabby, and with exceptions that could be counted on the fingers of one hand there is not a public spirited man among them. Obsessionness to officialdom—whether this be represented by a minister of state or a policeman—is one outstanding trait of the Japanese character, and while this very characteristic helped to win battles in Manchuria it hinders the advance of the commercial world.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURE.

Officialdom, however, is slow to move in all parts of the world and is careful to dissociate itself from the spirit of enterprise. Among the foreign associations in Japan of a commercial municipal character—which have for years done good work in the way of reform—is the British Association of Yokohama, and at the annual meeting of this body the Chairman, Mr. Montague Beart, referred to present judicial procedure. Mr. Beart said it was "patent to every intelligent resident in Japan that until legal security and judicial procedure were more in accord with present requirements capitalists took more than ordinary risks when investing in this country." This of course is well known to every foreigner in business in Japan, but the utterance is weighty and timely and will have good effect. Judicial procedure here, in commercial cases involving foreigners, is nothing short of a farce, and none but a fool takes his money to a lawyer unless he is actually compelled to do so. In consequence of this one hears stories of commercial rascals which would be impossible in a country where the law was promptly and justly administered.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING IN TOKYO.

One of the prominent foreign visitors at present in the capital is Sir J. Clifton Robinson who, together with Lady Robinson and their son, are on a tour round the world. As perhaps the most promise of British electrical engineering, Sir Clifton's stay in Tokyo could hardly be dissociated from matters electrical, in which this city is closely interested and shows the greatest enterprise. It has been stated that the visit is really the result of proposals made by a Japanese who was in London some time ago. At any rate, we are now informed that an elevated electric railway is to be built in Tokyo and that the capital is to be 27,000,000 yen, of which Sir Clifton Robinson guarantees ten millions. Such a project was mooted years ago and the report may have some foundation of truth, but in view of the existing tramway system (subsidised capital ¥63,000,000) a probable automobile company, and the Government's own overhead railways which will be soon running across the city in four directions, one cannot be optimistic.

MUNICIPALISATION OF TOKYO TRAMWAYS.

The shareholders of the Tokyo Electric Railway Company have approved the provisional agreement entered into between the company and the city authorities for the purchase by the latter of the tramways, the paid up capital of which is nearly 40,000,000 yen. The final decision in the matter now rests with the central government authorities, but meanwhile few of the Tokyo press approve the scheme and several newspapers talk with the usual freedom of alleged corrupt practices in the deal. The principal charge is that the whole scheme of municipalisation is brought forward in the interests of certain influential business circles which hold large blocks of the company's depreciated stock. When it is remembered that only a year ago this stock changed hands at 160 yen a share and that it is now quoted about 60, it will be seen that certain influential parties will have strong reason for taking the stock off the market and getting a good price from the city. The price arranged, 87.6 yen per share (50 yen on old shares and 37.6 on new) was arrived at after a good deal of calculation, and negotiation on both sides and of course includes the goodwill of the business.

TOKYO RAILWAYS AS A PROPERTY.

While the majority of shares has thus prevailed in voting the sale of the business, the shareholders meeting did not pass off without a strong protest on the part of one or two influential men and their views are probably supported by the majority of investors, as distinct from speculators and such. The Tokyo Electric Railways are a good-paying property and will be much better years hence when the many extensions are completed and the construction of which are at present absorbing a large amount of capital. But of prime importance in connection with the tramway service certainly not to be improved upon in any great city—is the need of an increase of fare. At present for the ridiculous sum of 5 sen, one can travel seven miles—right across the city. This is at the rate of an eighth of a penny a mile. The necessity of increasing the fare is acknowledged

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Suffered Untold Agony for Three Years—Had to be Washed, Dressed and Fed like a Baby Was In Doctor's Care and in Infirmary but Could Not Get Cured.

CUTICURA CURED HER IN THREE MONTHS

"I had eczema for three years and I was under doctor's treatment the whole of the time, also the infirmary, and I could not get cured. It would get better for a day or two, but would break out again worse than ever. At times it was so bad I had to be washed and dressed and even fed like a baby. It was only my hands and arms that were affected, but I suffered untold agony, and I was so low I was afraid to be left alone, and I had quite despaired of getting better, but at last I tried Cuticura. I used three boxes of Cuticura Ointment, and three bottles of Cuticura Pills, and in a month I was cured. I had not seen any signs of it returning. I always keep a bottle of Cuticura Pills in my house. They do me more good than anything else, and I never use any other than Cuticura Soap. I think that no matter how bad any one was, if they gave the Cuticura Remedies a fair trial, they would cure them. I was in an awful state. Mrs. Conley, 9, Glen St., off Jack Lane, Holbeck, Leeds, Jan. 23, 1906."

CUTICURA A BLESSING To Skin-Tortured Babies and Tired Mothers

The suffering which Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have afforded among the young, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents, have led to their adoption in countless homes as the best remedy for birth humors, milk crust, scaly head, eczemas, rashes, and every form of itching, burning, scaly skin and scalp humors, of infancy and childhood. Guaranteed absolutely pure under United States Food and Drug Act, and may be used from the hour of birth.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humored Infancy, Childhood, and Adulthood. Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Soothe the Itch, and Cuticura Tablets to Kill the Poison, and Cure the Blood. A Single Box often Cures. Write for Free Booklet, "The Cuticura Cure for the Skin Diseases," to The Cuticura Remedies Co., P.O. Box 103, Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. Sold Everywhere. Cuticura: Foster Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors, New York, U.S.A.

by all people with any idea of fair trade, but the proletariat is against it, and the lower classes here have an unpleasant way of showing dissent to the actions of public companies. While they object to larger dividends being taken out of their pockets by companies, they have no objection to paying the piper if the city Government is the musician. The fact that they are likely to get a worse service under municipalisation and to pay more for it does not enter their heads. Officialdom can raise the fare without risk of having its ears smashed, and this is actually one of the arguments advanced in favour of municipalisation.

A NEW SKATING RESORT.

Hongkong is a stranger to ice and to those who would care to spend a brisk fortnight in Japan during January or February a new skating resort and a beautiful alpine country thrown in can be recommended. To those who are acquainted with some of the more removed but finer country districts of Japan, it is indeed astonishing that neither government or private efforts have ever been made to increase their natural attractions with a serviceable hotel and decent railway communication. Thoughts such as these must occur to those who visit Lake Suwa, now covered with ice, and the surrounding mountains, now under a mantle of snow. This paradise is only a few score miles from Tokyo, and is about the geographical centre of Japan. The character of the country through which one travels to get to Suwa-Ko from Tokyo can be gauged from the fact that over fifty tunnels are passed through and the grade is uphill the whole way. But the foreigner—whether he be accustomed to Japan or not—is rewarded by an entire change of scene. The mountains are picturesque and the landscape will include stout pines, oaks, and their primitive, virile attendants, cozy little villages, rushing torrents, and the snow-covered mountain tops. As the line winds in and out and through the hills magnificent views of that perfect mountain, Fuji-Yama, are obtained. On arrival at Lake Suwa it will be night-time and the traveller will be tired, but in the present season a glorious view awaits him in the morning, and with several miles of skating and five hill walking his holiday would probably be voted one of the best. Visitors from the China coast to Japan are constantly increasing in number. "Lately an enterprising firm of tourist agents, T. Mitsumi and Sons of Tokyo, have done something to make Lake Suwa known to skaters, and their efforts deserve success."

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Creme Charming, Lait Charming and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charming will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

